

KURSHINSKIY, L.V.

Genetic research on experimental pathophysiology of the higher  
nervous activity. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 64 no.1:105-117 Ja '59.  
(MIRA 12:7)

(Nervous system) (Animals, Habits and behavior of)  
(Genetics)

KURSHINSKIY, Ye. V.

5381. VARIATION OF VISCOSITY OF LIQUIDS WITH TEMPERATURE. Kobeko, P. P., Kurshinskiy, Ye. V. and Shinskin, M. I. (symp. visc. liquids and colloids, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1944, 2, 71-5; J. Inst. Petrol 1945, 31, 404A). The derivation of expressions for change in viscosity with temperature are briefly discussed. Curves of  $\log \eta = (1/T)$  are plotted, on one diagram, for a wide variety (19) of substances, ranging from compressed gases to high melting silicates. A general similarity of type is observed for the majority of the curves. It is considered that viscosity temperature relationships present a unified picture and that distinctions between "simple" and "complex" liquids are not justified. In the case of a change from the liquid to the gaseous state there is a sudden inversion of the curve at the critical point. The course of a typical complete viscosity temperature curve, including both the liquid and gaseous regions, is plotted and discussed.

ASAC-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

✓ Pendulum elastometer "K S." B. V. Kurshiuskil and  
E. A. Silorovich. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 26, 878-88 (1955).  
An app. suitable for rubber-testing from 20° to 120° is  
described and illustrated. Exptl. data and comparisons  
with results obtained by the Schöbe and Kornfeld elastom-  
eters are given.

Franz H. Rathmann

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001  
BESSONOV, I., SAKHAROV, S. A., KURSHINSKIY, E. V., and LEBEDEV, G. A.

xx Institute of High Molecular Compounds of the Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad

"Mechanical Rupture of Hard Polymer Materials"

Paper submitted at

Program of the Conference on the Non-Metallic Solids of Mechanical Properties, Leningrad

May 19 - 26, 1958.

KOSHELYUK, Ye.G.; NEIUZHKO, N.Ya., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Zachepilovka, Stalinskoy dorogi); YEMOROV, M.I., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Kakhovka, Stalinskoy dorogi); GUTYAN, A.M., inzh.; KOREN', P.T., putevoy obkhodchik (Vil'nyus); GRISHANKOV, V.G., putevoy obkhodchik (Vil'nyus); KURSHNEVA, M.N., dezhurnaya po pereyedu (Vil'nyus); BALAKIN, B.U.; PASECHNIK, A.I.; CHERDANTSEV, A. Ye., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Verkh-Myvinsk, Sverdlovskoy dorogi); STROCHKOV, A.A., inzh.

Letters to the editor. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.2:40-42 F '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Mekhanik puteizmeritel'noy telezhki, stantsiya Kovel', L'vovskoy dorogi (for Koshelyuk). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantzii puti, stantsiya Galich, Severnoy dorogi (for Balakin). 3. Inzhener distantzii, stantsiya Sambor, L'vovskoy dorogi (for Pasechnik).

(Railroads)

ZOIOTUKHIN, V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRISHKO, N., inzh.; KURSHPEL',  
V., inzh.

Erecting a building of gas-ash-lime-concrete panels with frame  
reinforcement. Zhil. stroi. no.10:23-26 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KURSHS, Visvaldis Mikelevich [Kuras, Visvaldis]; BAZHANOVA, S., red.;  
PILADZE, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Mineral resources of Latvia for the production of  
nonmetalliferous building materials] Mineral'noe syr'e  
Latvii dlia proizvodstva nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov.  
Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviskoi SSR, 1963. 153 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Latvia—Building materials)

KURSIKOV, A. I.

PA 192T73

USSR/Medicine - Tissue Therapy

Oct 51

"A Method of Introducing Conserved Autoclaved Tissues Into the Patient's Organism," A. I. Kursikov, Aspirant, Ukrainian Exptl Inst of Eye Diseases imeni V. P. Filatov

"Khirurgiya" No 10, pp 73-75

Describes technique of subcutaneous therapeutic injection of finely dispersed tissue (skin, placenta, spleen, etc.), using a screw syringe designed for that purpose at the institute. Pressure of 12 atm is developed in the syringe. Dosage is regulated by giving a definite number of turns to the handle.

192T73



KURSIKOV, A.I.

Nonsurgical method for treating stricures and adhesions of the  
lacrimal ducts. Vest.oft. 72 no.4:49-50 JI-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.9 g. Stalino, Donbass.  
(LACRIMAL APPARATUS dis.)

KURSIN, S.A.

Design of hydraulic dampers. Nauch.zap. IMA L'viv. fil. AN URSR  
no.1:35-40 '53. (MIRA 8:11)

(Measuring instruments)

*Handwritten:* Kursin, S.A.

KURSIN, S.A.

A through-type water meter. Nauch.zap. IMA L'viv.fil. AN URSS. Ser.  
avtom. i izm. tekhn.3 no.2:159-165 '54. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Water meters)

KURSIN, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIGORSKIY, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Water measurement problem of irrigation canals. Gidr. i mel. 6 no.  
12:33-40 D '54. (MLRA 8:1)  
(Irrigation canals and flumes) (Flow meters)

KURSIN, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of radioactive substances to measure the flow of a liquid.  
Gidr. i mel. 8 no.6:33-36 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Flowmeters) (Radioactive tracers)

KURSIN, S.A.

Coefficient of discharge of a nonsubmerged trapezoid spillway.  
Avtom.kont.1 izm.tekh. no.2:71-76 '58. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Spillways)

KURSIN, S.A.

Gate with a lip as the hydraulic element of flowmeters. Avton.  
kont.1 izm.tekh. no.2:77-85 '58. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Flowmeters) :

KURSIN, S.A.

Laboratory flowmeter. Avtom.kont. i izm.tekh. no.5:154-158  
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Flowmeters)



KURSIK, S.A.; LUTSIV-SHUMSKIY, L.F.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.

Air pressure losses in the compensators during the drilling of  
wells. Avtom.kont.i izm.tekh. no.6:184-191 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Oil well drilling)

KURSIN, S.A.; LUTSIV-SHUMSKIY, L.F.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.

Concerning the form of a pressure pulse when covering a pipeline  
with a gate. Avtom.kont.i izm.tekh. no.6:192-195 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Pipelines)

(Hydrodynamics)

KURSIN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (L'vov)

The IMA-B1-A water discharge indicator. Gidr. 1 mel. 15 no.10:40-  
43 0 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KURSINA, A.M.

Organization of studies for engineers and technicians in the  
Kamensk Combine. Khim.volok. no.2:64 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kamenskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna.  
(Kamensk (Rostov Province)—Textile industry—Study and teaching)

KURSIKH, R.

1064. A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR MECHANIZED DRYING IN LAYERS AND COLLECTION  
OF 600 PEAT. Kurshin, R. (Inv. Akad. Nauk. Latv. SSR (Bull. Acad. Sci.  
Latv. S.S.R.), 1957, (2), 89-99; title in Turf. Proc. (Peat Ind., Moscow),  
1957, vol. 34, (6), 40).

KURSISHS, A. Ya. In Latvian

KURSISHS, A. Ya. — "Ground Breakers on Multibucket Ditcher in Combination with Dredging Pump (Analysis of their action)." Latvian State U, 1949. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvviyskov. SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

ZEBROVSKIY, V.V.; RUBINSHTEYN, F.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: GORNAYA, R.A.;  
KOTOVA, M.A.; GRINFEL'D, Ye.M.; NOVOZHILOVA, V.I.; KURSKAYA, A.G.

Developing the system of corrosion-preventing coatings for the  
protection of metals under tropical climate conditions. Lakokras.  
mat.i ikh prim. no.3:25-31 '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Metals--Corrosion) (Protective coatings)

ROZENFEL'D, I.L.; RUBINSHTEYN, F.I.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; KURSKAYA, A.G.

Electrochemical methods for the determination of the passivation  
properties of pigments in lacquer-paint coatings. Lakokras.mat.  
1 ikh prim. no.3:50-55 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Pigments)  
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)  
(Protective coatings)



ROZENFEL'D, I.L.; RUBINSHTEIN, F.I.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; PERSIANTSEVA, V.P.;  
Prinimali uchastnye: GILLER, R.S.; KURSKAYA, A.G.,

Studying chrome acid guanidine as a corrosion inhibitor for oil  
paints. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prin. no.3:15-21 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Protective coatings)  
(Guanidine)

KURSKAYA, A.S.

Bright path. Sov.profsoiuzy 16 no.5:16-17 Mr '60.  
(MIRA 13:3)

(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)  
(Education)

KURSKAYA, G.A.

✓ 4118. Isotope sulphur exchange of vulcanization accelerators in presence of diphenylguanidine and phenyl-β-naphthylamine. G. A. Blokh, E. A. GOLITSKOVA, and K. V. KURSKAYA. Dokl. Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R., 1963, 163, No. 2, 275; J. appl. Chem., 1959, 6, Abstracts, 1-733. Exchange of sulphur isotopes between mercaptobenothiazole and sulphur at 160° to 125° is enhanced in presence of diphenylguanidine, which itself reacts with sulphur to give polysulphides in small yield. Enhancement of isotope exchange is not observed in presence of phenyl-β-naphthylamine, which also reacts with sulphur to give thiazine derivatives. The results support the view that accelerator activity varies with sulphur isotope exchange activity. 3572

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Kurskaya, K.V.

by  
I. M. K.

Isotopic exchange of sulfur of rubber accelerator substances in the presence of diphenylguanidine and phenyl-2-naphthylamine. G. A. Blah, F. A. Golubkova, and K. V. Kurskaya (E. U. Dzerzhinskii Chem. Technol. Inst., Dnepropetrovsk). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 195, 275-276 (1969); cf. *L.A.* 48, 8730g; 49, 6642i. — S exchange was studied at 100° and 125° in mixts. of S, mercaptobenzothiazole (I), and diphenylguanidine (II) in xylene up to 10 hrs. at 125° and 10 hrs. at 100°, by using  $S^{35}$  labeling of the S component. Each of the components after sepn. was counted for radioactivity. The exchange between S and I in the presence of II rises rapidly at 100° and at 125°. Isolated II contained radioactivity, indicating a reaction between these substances, with formation of a polysulfide deriv., which probably participates in S exchange during vulcanization. S exchange between S and I in the presence of 1-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NHPh is different: the amine does not effect the exchange between S and I; and the isolated amine shows radioactivity, possibly as a result of formation of a benzophenothiazine. Heating S with II or S with the amine at 141° 2 hrs. resulted in formation of 0.074% and 0.041% of H<sub>2</sub>S, resp. The results show that S interaction with the additives is not limited to that involving only the O-containing substances.

G. M. Kosolapov

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KURSKAYA, K. V.

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May 3

1506. Isotopic sulfur exchange of vulcanization  
accelerators in presence of diphenylguanidine and  
phenyl-β-naphthylamine. G. A. PAPER, E. S.  
GOLUBKOVA and K. V. KURSKAYA. *Russ. Chem.*  
*Technol.*, 1956, 29, 1364. *Ch. Russ. Abs.*, 1956,  
abs. 4118. An English translation now appears.

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Em  
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UTKIN, I.A. [deceased]; KURSKAYA, M.A.; FEDORUK, N.I.

Conditions of the origin and course of mitosis in the corneal epithelium of mice in vitro. TSitologiya 4 no.1:27-31 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy tsitologii i tsitokhimii Instituta radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY)) (CORNEA)

YEPIFANOVA, O.I.; KURSKAYA, M.A.; VALEYEVA, N.V.

Effect of estrone on cell division in the uterine and corneal  
epithelium during incubation. TSitologiya 5 no.6:656-658  
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy tsitologii i tsitokhimii  
Instituta radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN  
SSSR, Moskva.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927810008-6"



TEVEROVSKIY, P.A., inzhener; KURSKAYA, N.P.; VALETOV, V.V., glavnyy  
inzhener; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Time norms for founding work] Normativy vremeni na letelnye raboty.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956.  
162 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Russia (1923)- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stankostroitel'noy i  
instrumental'noy promyshlennosti. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye byuro  
tekhnicheskikh normativov. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye byuro  
tekhnicheskikh normativov (for Teverovskiy, Kurskaya, Valetov)  
(Founding--Production standards)

ORLOV, I.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KURSKAYA, S.D., ml-dshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of lamb's and autumn wool for the development of wool  
specifications. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIIShersti no.18:3-10 '63.  
(MIRA 18:1)

SOV/96-58-9-12/21

AUTHORS: Kurskaya, T.A. and Zhuravlev, Yu.A. (Engineers)

TITLE: Industrial Tests on Sulpho-carbon and Cationite KU-1 in a System in which there is Preliminary Lime Treatment of the Water (Promyshlennye ispytaniya sul'fouglya i kationita KU-1 v skheme s predvaritel'nym izvestkovaniyem vody)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 62 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chemical industry is now producing two cationite materials on a large scale; these are: sulpho-carbon (a sulphation product of coke) and cationite KU-1 (a condensation product of sulpho-derivatives of phenol with formaline). It was, therefore, necessary to make a thorough comparison of these two materials under practical conditions. The tests had to be conducted in different types of water-treating systems. The materials were tested during 1956-57 in the cationite filters of the first stage of the water-purification equipment of heat- and electric-power station Nr 15 of Mosenergo. In this station make-up water is purified in four stages: coagulation combined with lime treatment, filtration through mechanical filters and two stages of sodium-cation treatment. The

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SOV/96-58-9-12/21

Industrial Tests on Sulpho-carbon and Cationite KU-1 in a System  
in which there is Preliminary Lime Treatment of the Water

particle sizes of the cationites tested are recorded in Table 1 and their apparent densities as swelling factors in Table 2. The method of regeneration is described. Data about the ion-exchange capacity of the cationites during the period of the tests are provided in Table 3. At first, the exchange capacity of both materials was the same. After a year's operation material KU-1 had increased in volume and exchange capacity, by some 11%. The volume and exchange capacity of the sulpho-carbon remain practically unchanged. The operating characteristics of the filters over the year are given in Table 4. The conclusion from tests is that, in a circuit with preliminary lime treatment of the water, the two materials have practically the same exchange capacity. Cationite KU-1 swells after prolonged operation and, apparently because of change in the particle size, its exchange capacity increases. That of sulpho-carbon remains unchanged. KU-1 cannot be recommended for general application unless its cost is reduced, because its

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SOV/96-58-9-12/21

Industrial Tests on Sulpho-carbon and Cationite KU-1 in a System  
in which there is Preliminary Lime Treatment of the Water

exchange capacity in this system of treatment is not  
much greater than that of sulpho-carbon, whereas it  
costs eight times as much.

There are no figures, 4 tables, no literature references

ASSOCIATIONS: Vsesozuzhnyy Teplo tekhnicheskiiy Institut (All-Union  
Thermo-Technical Institute) and TETS-15 Mosenergo  
(Heat & Electric Power Station Nr 15 of Mosenergo)

1. Steam power plants--USSR
2. Feed water--Purification
3. Water softeners--Effectiveness

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KURSKAYA, T.A.

AUTHOR: Prokhorov, F.G. (Cand.Tech.Sci.)  
Kurskaya, T.A. (Engineer)

SOV/96-58-10-9/25

TITLE: Optimum conditions of regeneration of H-cationite filters with different cationites (Optimal'nyye usloviya regeneratsii H-kationitovykh fil'trov s raznymi kationitami)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.10. pp. 35-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes laboratory determinations of the relationship between the exchange capacity of sulpho-carbon and cationites KU-1 and KU-2 and the nature, consumption and concentration of the acid used for regeneration. Recommendations are made about methods of regenerating industrial H-cationite filters. The volume of material used in the tests was 100 ml and the experimental conditions were in accordance with standard GOST-5695-53. The absorption capacity of the cationites and the consumption of sulphuric acid are related graphically in Fig.1. It will be seen that the exchange capacity depends on the consumption and concentration of acid, and that the optimum concentration is not the same for all cationites. It is inadvisable to use sulphuric acid stronger than 3 - 4% for regenerating sulpho-carbon, but concentrations of 5 - 7% are better for cationites KU-1 and KU-2. The risk of gypsum formation when treating with acid of this concentration can be prevented by the use of such materials as sodium hexametaphosphate; alternatively, the

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Optimum conditions of regeneration of N-cationite filters with different cationites. SOV/90-58-10-9/25

cationites may be regenerated with acid of increasing concentration, starting at 1 and rising to 8%, as was done in the present work. The recommended conditions for the rate of increase of sulphuric-acid concentration when regenerating the different cationites are given in Table.1. By regeneration of this kind, the increase in absorption capacity of the cationites, as compared with that obtained with 1% acid solution, ranges from 15 to 45%. It is, therefore, advisable to evaluate the economic merits of using more acid to gain more capacity: the capital costs are shown in Table.2. and based on the cost data in Table.3. Operating cost data are given in Table.4. An overall cost evaluation is made in Table.5. and shows that for all the cationites considered, it is unjustifiable to increase the consumption of sulphuric acid for regeneration beyond  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the stoichiometric value. It is advantageous to operate the cationites at somewhat lower exchange capacity with reduced acid consumption. Then the increase in capital cost is quickly recovered by economy in acid consumption, as indicated by the graph in Fig.2. Hydrochloric acid can also be used for regeneration. For a given acid concentration and consumption, the exchange capacity is appreciably higher than when sulphuric acid is used. This is illustrated by the curves in Fig.3. and the data of Table.6. As will be seen from Fig.4., the exchange

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Optimum conditions of regeneration of N-cationite filters  
with different cationites.

SOV/96-58-10-9/25

capacity depends on the concentration of hydrochloric acid; the optimum concentration differs for different cationites, according to the graphs in Fig.5. The optimum concentration for cationite KU-2 is 5 - 7%, but with more strongly acidic cationites such as C50A and JR(400), obtained from abroad, the best concentration is 10 - 12% (See Fig.5.). A technical comparison between regeneration with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids is made in Table.7; capital costs are compared in Table.8. and the overall costs in Table.9. It is shown that the use of hydrochloric acid is unjustified and will remain so unless its cost is more than halved. The preparation of boiler feed-water may accompany the preparation of water for applications where the requirements are not so stringent, as in district-heating systems. The consumption of acid and the discharge of acidic water to the drainage system can then be reduced by using the acid discharge from the boiler-water filters to regenerate the district-heating water filters. Economy of acid can undoubtedly be achieved by studying

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Optimum conditions of regeneration of H-cationite filters with different cationites. SOV/96-58-10-9/25

under operating conditions the use of counter-flow  
H-cationite filters for the first stage of H-cationite treatment.  
There are 6 figures, and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermo-technical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy Teplo tekhnicheskiy  
Institut)

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S/096/60/000/009/004/008/XX  
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Prokhorov, F.G. and Kurskaya, T.A., Candidates of  
Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Field of Application of Various Cationites

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No.9, pp.23-29

TEXT: The process of deep desilication of water was found to be unstable when desalting installations were operated on the so-called simplified circuit consisting in H-cationite treatment in one stage, decarbonization, anion treatment in one stage with a strong base anionite. It was found that the variation in the remanent content of silica was due to the presence of a certain amount of sodium cation in the H-cation treated water. This occurred with anionite grade ЭДЭ-10П (EDE-10P) which is of relatively limited basicity and, now that a number of cationites are being manufactured including sulpho-carbon and grades КУ-1 (KU-1) and КУ-2 (KU-2) it appeared important to establish the conditions of regeneration that would give the most complete absorption of sodium cation so as to establish the best operating conditions for each of the cationites. It was found that the completeness of absorption of the sodium cation depended on: the concentration of sodium chloride in the raw water, the amount of acid used in regenerating the cationite, ✓  
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S/096/60/000/009/004/008/XX  
E194/E484

#### The Field of Application of Various Cationites

the nature of the acid used for regeneration and the nature of the actual cationite. Fig.1 shows curves of the concentration of sodium cation in H-cation treated water for various specific consumptions of sulphuric acid on regeneration of sulpho-carbon and cationite KU-1. It is found that removal of sodium is only really effective with very high consumption of sulphuric acid for regeneration. See the curves of Fig.2 for the remanent concentration of sodium in H-cation treated water as function of the consumption of sulphuric acid and of the content of the sodium chloride in the raw water. When cationites KU-1 and sulpho-carbon were regenerated with hydrochloric acid the remanent sodium content was reduced. However, because of the higher cost of hydrochloric acid it should not be used in this way. Curves of the remanent sodium content for cationite KU-2 with various amounts of acid used for regeneration and of sodium chloride in the raw water are plotted in Fig.3. The ability of various cationites to absorb sodium is shown by the curves of Fig.4. It will be seen that compared with the other two cationites, KU-2 has a relatively large exchange capacity and so it should be used for natural waters

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S/096/60/000/009/004/008/XX  
E194/E484

### The Field of Application of Various Cationites

containing sodium salts. Fig.5 gives curves of the exchange capacity of various cationites when filtering solutions of sodium chloride, calcium chloride and mixtures of these. It will be seen that calcium and sodium behave very similarly in both cationites, KU-2 and KU-1. Fig.6 shows curves of the concentration of sodium in the filtrate, after H-cation treatment with various cationites of a solution of a mixture of calcium and sodium chlorides. It will be seen that the results are very similar to those of Fig.3. Curves of the exchange capacity of various cationites as functions of the analysis of the raw water are plotted in Fig.8. These curves may be used in the design of industrial demineralizing installations and in comparing different types. When the exchange capacities of the industrial filters for a given height of filtering layer are not the same the choice of cationite should be based on comparison of capital costs related to one gram equivalent of exchange capacity, data for which are given in Table 2. Fig.9 shows curves based on Table 2 and Fig.8 of the capital costs of one gram equivalent of exchange capacity as function of the analysis of the initial water. the grade of

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S/096/60/000/009/004/008/XX  
E194/E484

The Field of Application of Various Cationites

cationite and its cost. It is concluded that if the selling price of cationite KU-2 is near to the estimated figure of 6000 to 7000 roubles per ton it is advisable to use this cationite for all water requiring demineralization. However, as the availability of grade KU-2 is limited it may often be advisable to demineralize water with sulpho-carbon combined with cationite KU-2, the sulpho-carbon being used in the first stage filters and the KU-2 in the second. Cationite KU-2 as now manufactured is of poor mechanical strength and efforts should be made to improve it in this respect. Estimates of the economy that can result from using cationite KU-2 in place of sulpho-carbon for demineralization installations of power stations to be constructed in the current seven year plan may be judged from the data given in Table 3. Usually, the use of cationite KU-1 gives higher capital costs than sulpho-carbon and cationite KU-2 and so it should not be used. There are 9 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut  
(All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

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CHERVYAKOV, Fedor Ivanovich; KURSKAYA, Yevgeniya Petrovna; BYKASOVA,  
G.I., inzh., red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va;  
BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Trends in the design of new sewing machines; experience of the  
Podol'sk Machinery Plant named after Kalinin] Napravlenie v  
konstruirovani novykh shveinykh mashin; opyt Podol'skogo me-  
khanicheskogo zavoda im. Kalinina. Stenogramma lektsii, pro-  
chitannoi v LDNTP na seminare dlia rabotnikov shveinoi pro-  
myshlennosti. Leningrad, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Leningrad--Sewing machines)

16

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KURSKI, K.

Cladding Steel Plates with Non-Ferrous Metals. K. Kurcki  
(Hutnik, Warsaw), 1951, 18, (Oct., 409-413). [In Polish.]  
Methods of producing and working clad steel plates are  
described and some examples of their application are given.  
v.s.

KURSKI, K.

"Segregating Nonferrous Scrap Metals" p. 3 (Wiadomości Hutnicze, Vol. 9, No. 3, March, 1953, Stalinogrod)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.



KURSKI, K

"Producing cuprous phosphide and using it in the founding and production of copper alloys."  
(p.7) WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Hutniczego) Stalinograd. Vol 9,  
no. 9, Sept. 1953

SO: EAST European Accessions List Vol 4, No 8, Aug. 1954.

KURSKI, K.

"Smelting Metal Waste, Aluminum Stem Tubes, and Aluminum Alloys." n.21  
(WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1953 Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

KORSKI, K.

"Thermally differentiated bimetals." p. 255 (Hutnik, Vol. 20, No. 8, Aug. 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June,  
1954, Incl.

KURSKI, K.

Refining nontypical aluminum alloys. p. 65. (WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE, Vol. 10, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

Kurski K.

*[Handwritten signature]*

5473\* Aluminum Bronzes: Their Manufacture, Properties, and Uses. Brązy aluminiowe, ich wytwarzanie, własności i zastosowanie. (Polish.) Kazimierz Kurki, Wiadomości Hutnicze, v. 10, no. 11, Nov. 1954, p. 314-329.  
Effect of alloying additions; corrosion resistance. Diagram, graphs, tables. 7 ref.

*[Handwritten initials]*

~~Kazimierz~~, KORSKI, Kazimierz

POL .

11764\* Fire Refining of Copper. Hafnacja ogólna rakiet.  
(Polish.) Kazimierz KORSKI. Wiadomości Hutnicze, v. 14, no. 3,  
Mar. 1955, p. 75-78.

Types of Cu ores appropriate for the refining and impurities  
contained; behavior of impurities during refining. Graphs, 5 ref.

KURSKI, KAZIMIERZ

/ 14019\* Cast Tin Bronzes, Cynowa brzoj odlowne. (Polish.) Kazimierz Kurki, Wielomocni Hutniczo, v. 11, nos. 7-8, July-Aug. 1963, p. 214-220.

Chemical compositions, mechanical properties, corrosion resistance, micro structure, and effect of heat treatment on machine, armature, and bearing bronzes. Graphs, tables, micrographs. 6 ref.

MS  
of 214

KURSKI KAZIMIERZ

✓ Avoidance of the production of unfavorable products  
to repeated melting of castings.  
It is possible to remove the impurities by repeated  
remelting at 700-800°C to pick up gases, including O, Mg,  
and Zn. Several methods are compared to remove these  
impurities, such as treating with alkali chlorides at 700-800°C,  
with NaF + 3 NaF·AlF<sub>3</sub> at 600-700°C, or with NaF + 3 NaF·AlF<sub>3</sub>.  
Treating with Cl<sub>2</sub>, i.e. a stream of N<sub>2</sub> containing Cl<sub>2</sub>, is best.  
At 700-800°C, Zn will hardly be removed, but at 600°C  
it is removed almost completely. Werner Jacobson

2/14



KURSKI KAZIMIERZ

V12923\* (Polish.) Beryllium Copper: Drzy berylowe. Kazimierz Kurki. Wiedomości Ilustracje, v. 12, no. 6, 1958, p. 113-117.

General discussion of Cu-Be alloys; properties and uses of alloys containing 1.7 and 2.0% Be; effects of different periods of age hardening and of Ni and Co additions, hot and cold forming.

of LFM

KURSKI, K.

427

Influence of alloy elements on oxidation of metals during melting and refining. Kazimierz Kurcki. *Rudy i Metale*. *Nielasne* 2, 27-30 (1967). General considerations are given, concerning order of oxidation of elements added or present in small amounts, on melting of metals and alloys. Affinities to O and the influence of a thin oxide layer are discussed. Examples of oxidation of Sn, Pb and Cd are given. Instructions for metallurgical processes are included. Z. K.

JRT

KURSKI, K.

Distr: 4E2c (6)

✓ **Recovery of metals.** Centralny Zarząd Przemysłu Metali Nieżelaznych (by A. Leśniak, K. Kurcki, W. Kwiecień, and W. Semeja). (Pol. 40,626, Jan. 27, 1958. A by-product of the production of bearing alloys contg. oxides of Cu, Sn, Sb, Pb, Zn, Cd, and Ni can be converted on redn. to a product contg. Cu 20-40, Sn 20-40, Sb 10-30, Pb 2-20%, and small amts. of Zn, Cd, and Ni. The product is ground and oxidized in a revolving furnace at 500-800° and extd. with an  $(NH_4)_2CO_3$  soln. contg.  $NH_4OH$ . Cu, Zn, and Ni-amino compd. are dissolved, the ext. is heated, and the  $CuO$  ppt. is sepd. Nonsol. oxides are reduced with  $H_2$  or  $CO$ , and a Sn-Sb-Pb alloy is obtained. K. Bojarowska

6  
1-mje (J2)

27K

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Applications. Corrosion.  
Corrosion Control.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 19781

Author : Kurski, Kazimierz

Inst :

Title : Influence of the Composition of a Zinc  
Electrolyte on the Quality of Coatings  
of Galvanized Steel.

Orig Pub : Wiadom. hutn., 1958, 14, No 2, 43-49

Abstract : The addition of Al to a Zn electrolyte  
decreases the loss of Zn by approximately  
60 percent during zinc plating, due to  
the formation of a protective film of  
 $Al_2O_3$ , which prevents the diffusion of  
ions, increases the corrosion stability

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Applications. Corrosion.  
Corrosion Control.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 19781

of the Zn coating, especially in CO<sub>2</sub>,  
and increases the plasticity of the  
coating. The presence of Pb in the  
electrolyte slightly decreases the  
corrosion stability of the coating.  
The addition of up to 0.1 percent of  
Sn improves the external appearance of  
the coating. 1-1.5 percent of Sn causes  
a decrease in the plasticity of the coa-  
ting, but increases its hardness and  
resistance to abrasion. Addition of Cd  
in amounts up to 0.1 percent increases  
the liquid flow in the vat and improves

Card : 2/3

14-7

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Applications. Corrosion.  
Corrosion Control.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 19781

the luster of the coating. To increase the luster, 0.01 percent of Sb is also introduced into the vat; large quantities of Sb impair the adhesion and increase the hardness of the coating. The presence of even insignificant quantities of As in the electrolyte increases its oxidizability and considerably decreases the plasticity of the coating obtained. -- V. Levinson

Card : 3/3

POL/39-25-11-18/26

18(3)  
AUTHOR:

Kurski, K.

TITLE:

Galvanic Zincing of Sheet Metal. Reactions between Zinc and Iron (Ogniove cynkowanie blach. Reakcje między cynkiem a żelazem)

PERIODICAL:

Hutnik, 1958, Vol 25, Nr 11-12, pp 512-516 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

The iron content of zinc used for galvanic zincing is not very high. Just above the melting temperature (418°C), it amounts to about 0.02%. But it increases to 0.4% at the zincing temperatures of 430 to 450°C because of the dissolution of iron (of the tank and of the object that is being galvanized) in liquid zinc. The dissolved iron enters into a reaction with zinc and forms solid zinc on the walls of the tank. This solid zinc consists of four phases (layers), each with its particular zinc content and protects the steel of the tank from further dissolution. The speed of the reaction between iron and liquid zinc depends on the following factors: (1) temperature and duration of the

Card 1/2

Galvanic Zincing of Sheet Metal. Reactions Between Zinc and Iron

POL/39-25-11-18/26

zincing process, (2) composition and structure of the steel, and (3) composition of the zinc baths. The proper zincing temperatures has a decisive influence on the durability of the tank. A high silicon content of the steel accelerates the reaction between iron and zinc; it must not exceed 0.15%. The steel of finished and semifinished steel products often reacts with zinc more readily because of the mechanical stresses resulting from various manufacturing processes. The nitridation of the surface of the semifinished steel products diminishes the speed of the reaction between Fe and Zn and improves the bending strength of the zinc metal. The presence of aluminum in the galvanic bath also slows up the reaction between iron and zinc. By adding a proper dosis of aluminum to the zinc bath, the disadvantageous effect of the increased bath temperatures and the carbon content of the steel product on the reaction can be neutralized. There are 10 photographs, 3 graphs, 2 diagrams and 7 German references.

Card 2/2

✓



KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Conductivity of copper and some of its alloys. Wiad hut  
15 no.10:311-317 0 '59.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inż.

Tin bronzes as a material for artistic castings. Wiad hut 16  
no.3:90-91 Mr '60.

KUBSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inż.

Corrosion resistance of zinc coatings. Wiad hut 16 no.6:191-196 Je '60.

18-1250 1416

33829

S/137/62/000/001/162/237  
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Kurski, Kazimierz

TITLE: The effect of sulfur, oxygen and carbon on the quality of nickel and its alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 51, abstract 11357  
("Rudy i metale niezeli", 1960, v. 5, no. 9, 374 - 378, Polish;  
Russian, English, French and German summaries)

TEXT: The author discusses the effect of S, O and C on Ni and its alloys with Cu during their melting and subsequent hot pressure-working and heat treatment. The particularly harmful effect of S is noted; the  $Ni_3S_2$  compound forms with Ni a low-melting eutectic which causes brittleness of Ni and makes it unsuitable for plastic working. The author indicates methods of preventing the harmful effect of S by introducing into the melt small amounts of Mn or Mg. There are 9 references. X

P. Parkhutik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

8/137/62/000/001/153/237  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kurski, Kazimierz

TITLE: Al-Si alloys and their modification

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 44, abstract 11307  
("Rudy i metale nizeł", 1961, v. 6, no. 2, 55-62; Polish; Russian,  
English, French, German summaries)

TEXT: This is a review. The author analyzes the effect of various elements forming the alloy composition, on the modification process. To modify silumines, 0.07 - 0.1% Na is required in case of sand-casting and 0.5% Na for mold-casting. An excessively high Na admixture has a negative effect on the technological properties of the alloy. The partially annihilated effect of modification, resulting from the burning-out of Na, may be eliminated by additional modification. The modification effect can be observed at about 3% Si in the alloy. In hyper-eutectic alloys only the Si of the hypo-eutectic content is modified; the residual Si remains unmodified, i.e. it yields coarse separations. A detailed study is made of the practical course of the modification process.

Ye. Aleksandrova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]  
Card 1/1

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr. inz.

Steel-strips zink plating with Sedzimir's method. Wlad hut 17  
no. 10:300-305 0'61.

S/137/62/000/006/099/163  
A160/AIC

AUTHOR: Kurski, Kazimierz

TITLE: The treatment of aluminum alloys by precipitation hardening

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 21, abstract 61128  
("Rudy i metale niezeli.", v. 6, no. 8, 1961, 355 - 362, Polish;  
Russian, English, French and German summaries)

TEXT: Review. Considered are the characteristics of aging aluminum alloys with 4 weight % of Cu (with the addition of Mn, Mg and Si) and aluminum with 6 weight % of Zn (with the addition of Mn, Cu, Mg and Cr). With the help of equilibrium curves of alloys an explanation is given of the effect of the temperature and of the time of homogenizing isothermal annealing and of the supersaturation during the hardening and the time of aging on the change of mechanical properties. Curves of the change of  $\sigma_b$ ,  $\sigma_e$  and  $\delta$  during the precipitation hardening in relation to the hardening temperature are presented. The optimum hardening temperature is close to 500°C, since the solubility of copper in aluminum sharply decreases. At temperatures higher than 520°C fusible eutectics usually develop. ✓

Card 1/2

The treatment of...

3/137/62/000/006/099/153  
A160/A101

In addition to a change of the microstructure, a blackening of the surface of the products is noted when strongly overheated. The effect of the size of grains and of the degree of deformation is shown. The admissible temperatures of the quenching media (25°C for small and 50°C for large products) are indicated. The advantage of natural aging is shown on the basis of changing  $\sigma_b$  during annealing in various media.

L. Aleksandrov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Dispersion hardening of aluminum alloys. Pt. 2. Rudy i  
metale 6 no.9:394-399 S '61.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr.,inz.

Hydrogen in copper. Rudy i metale 7 no.2:42-50 '62.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr.inz.

New possibilities of economizing copper. Rudy i metale ? nr.6:293-  
294 Je '62.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr. inż.

New solutions and trends in the zinc plating process. Wiad  
hutn 18 no.4:117-122 Ap '62.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Chlorination of aluminum. Rudy i metale 8 no.3:90-94 Mr '63.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Dry and wet methods of hot zinc coating. Wiad hut 16 no.9:  
277-281 S '60.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Metal slag of white bearing metals. Rudy i metale 7 no.11:508-514  
N '62.

KURSKI, Kazimierz

Scale removing from the surface of nonferrous metals after  
heat treatment. Problemy proj hut maszyn 10 no.12:373-380  
D '62.

1. Bipromet, Katowice.



KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Semiproducts from liquid metals. Rudy i metale 8 no. 11:  
432-436 N '63.

KURSKI, Kazimierz

Vats for hot galvanizing. Problemy proj hut maszyn 11  
no. 5: 143-149 My '63.

1. Bipromet, Katowice.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Fluxes used in fusion of copper alloys. Rudy i metale 9 no.11:  
598-605 N '64.

KURSKI, Kazimierz

Regeneration of used baths after etching copper and its alloys.  
Problemy proj hut maszyn 12 no.9:274-280 S '64

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Continuous casting of and copper alloys. Wiad hut  
15 [i.e. 20] no. 2: 46-51 F '64.

L 40220-65	ENT(m)/ENF(w)/I/ENP(t)/ETI	IJE(c)	JD
ACC NR: AP6018076	(N)	SOURCE CODE: PO/0043/65/000/011/0338/C343	
AUTHOR: <u>Kurski, Kazimierz</u> (Master engineer)			
TITLE: <u>Properties of copper</u> and its alloys at high and low temperatures			
SOURCE: Wiadomosci hutnicze, no. 11, 1965, 338-343			
<p>TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, copper, copper alloy, heat conductivity, thermal expansion, ductility, tensile strength, electric resistance, impact strength, absorption coefficient, temperature dependence</p> <p>ABSTRACT: Data are given on the coefficient of expansion, specific heat, thermal conductivity, electric conductivity, electric resistivity, impact strength, hardness, ductility and tensile strength of copper and some of its important alloys as functions of temperature. The alloys studied were various types of brass, Cu-Ni alloys, German silver alloys, and aluminum, silicon-manganese, beryllium and tin-phosphor bronzes. A comparison of the tensile strength of phosphorus-deoxidized copper with six of its principal alloys shows a considerable reduction in strength properties at a temperature of approximately 300°C. This reduction is least pronounced in alloys containing nickel. The coefficient of expansion for most copper alloys shows an initial reduction as the temperature is lowered. This drop in the coefficient of expansion is preceded by an extremely slight increase in alloys with low ductility. The initial reduction in the coefficient of expansion is followed by a considerable increase up to the recrystallization point. Phosphorus-deoxidized copper shows the greatest increase. The</p>			
Card 1/2			

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ACC NR: AP6018076

plastic properties of the alloys show a somewhat different behavior with temperature than that of their strength properties. For example, the elasticity of Cu-Ni alloy shows a reduction in elasticity which is much greater than the corresponding reduction in tensile strength. The experimental data show that copper alloys have poor strength properties at elevated temperatures. However, these alloys are useful at temperatures below dark red heat where their strength properties are still comparatively high since they are extremely resistant to corrosion and have a wide variety of technological properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *SE*

KURSKI, Longin; TRZEMZALSKI, Henryk

Electric equipment of the gantry crane in the Komuna Paryska  
Shipyards in Gdynia. Bud okretowe Warszawa 9 no.11:401-404  
N '64.

1. Technical University, Gdansk (for Kurski). 2. Prozamet,  
Gdansk (for Trzemzalski).



KURSKI, Longin, doc.; TRZEMZALSKI, Henryk, inz.

Electric drive systems for the lifting mechanisms of the gantry cranes of Gdynia Shipyard with a lifting capacity of Q= 2 X 250 T. Bud okretowe Warszawa 9 no.12:434-436, 437 D '64.

1. Technical University, Gdansk (for Kurski). 2. Prozemot, Gdansk (for Trzemzalski).

KURSKI, Witold

Collaboration analysis of the internal forces of the connection  
of ship screw shaft and ship screw. Bud okret polit Gdansk no.4:  
149-173 '64.

1. Department of Mechanics of Ship Structures, Technical University,  
Gdansk.

KURSKIY, A., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk

The most important economic objective of the party and the Soviet  
people. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.2:46-54 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Russia--Economic policy)

KURSKIY, A.

Progressive proportions and the balance coordination of the  
national economic plan. Vop. ekon. no.8:53-63 Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

(Russia—Economic policy)

SOV/86-58-9-8/42

AUTHOR: Kurskiy, A. A., Capt

TITLE: In Creative Searches (V tvorcheskikh poiskakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 9, pp 20-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes how a fighter flt oomdr, Capt A. D. Nikol'skiy, was constantly searching for the best methods of attacking bombers. Gradually he arrived at the conclusion that the most efficient method of attack, under certain conditions, is an attack from above. Two photos.

Card 1/1

KURSKIY, A. D.

Osnovnaya ekonomicheskaya zadacha SSSR. (The basic economic problem of the USSR),  
Moscow, Pravda, 1946, 16p.

KURSKIY, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich

KURSKIY, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich. Planirovaniye narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (Planning the national economy of the USSR). Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1947, 141p.  
Wau

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

DLC: HC335.K995

KURSKIY, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich

The planning of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.  
Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1949.  
215 p. 17 cm.  
Bibliographical footnotes



KURSKIY, A. [D]

Russia - Economic Conditions

Development of a planned national economy in the first years of Soviet rule ("Outline of the Building of the Soviet Planned Economy in 1917-1918." and "Problems in the Planning of the Soviet Economy in 1918-1920." I. A. Gladkov. Reviewed by A. Kurskiy). Vop. ekon. no. 4. '52

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952, UNCLASS.

SHEYN, P.A.; KUESKIY, A., redaktor; PODGORNOVA, V., redaktor; PIOTROVICH, M.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Supplying a socialist industrial enterprise with technical materials]  
Material'no-tekhnicheskoe snabzhenie sotsialisticheskogo promyshlen-  
nogo predpriatiia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1954. 359 p.  
(Materials) (MLRA 8:3)